DIRECTIONS: Answer the following questions as you read or after you finish. These will be due each time we finish an Act. Fill out the header entirely!

1. Vocabulary: Write the definition and part of speech for each one as we read through the Act.
	1. Antidote
	2. Clamorous
	3. Harbingers
	4. Perturbation
	5. Pristine
	6. Vulnerable
	7. Tragic Flaw
	8. Tragic Impulse
2. Recalling events from Act IV, what are the apparitions?
	1. 1st -
	2. 2nd -
	3. 3rd -
3. How does Macbeth react to the line of Kings?
4. Who has joined together and what are they planning?

**Scene i.**

1. Who will use the sword, like the one in the picture, to slay Macbeth?
2. Why has the gentlewoman summoned the doctor?
3. These are the four elements of Shakespearean tragedy: 1) protagonist is noble and has a tragic flaw, 2) casually related events lead to downfall of protagonist, 3) audience feels pity, fear or awe, and 4) vivid spectacle from action and some comic relief. Does the sleepwalking scene suggest that Lady Macbeth is a tragic heroine? Explain.
4. What does Lady Macbeth do and say as she sleepwalks?
5. What can you infer about medicine in this time, based on the doctor’s words in lines 72-80?

**Scene ii.**

1. Do you agree with those whom Caithness quotes in line 13? Is Macbeth mad? Justify your answer.

**Scene iii.**

1. What does Macbeth’s state of mind seem to be in lines 1-10?
2. Why is Macbeth unafraid even though Malcolm’s army is marching against him?
3. Do lines 20-28 evoke sympathy for Macbeth? Explain?
4. What differences in medical advances are there now compared to the 11th century? 17th? Would a modern psychiatrist answer as the doctor does in lines 45-46? Why or why not?
5. Describe Macbeth’s mental state as he speaks lines 47-56.

**Scene iv.**

1. Why has Malcolm suggested the strategy in lines 4-7? How does this mirror the apparition in Act IV? How does Malcolm’s order increase the tension surrounding the play’s outcome and Macbeth’s fate?
2. How will Malcolm’s men disguise themselves?

**Scene v.**

1. Why is Macbeth so calm about the impending attack? What does this say of battle in this day/age?
2. Based on the fact that Macbeth was a real King of Scotland, fought and killed King Duncan in battle, and that he followed the Scottish custom of tanistry, predict the ending of this play.
3. What is the tragic impulse in lines 17-28? Is Macbeth’s story really “a tale/Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury/Signifying nothing”? Why or why not?
4. In lines 42-40, how does Macbeth’s allusion to the witches’ prophecies disclose a growing awareness of his own doom?
5. To what two things does Macbeth compare life when he hears Lady Macbeth is dead?
6. How do Macbeth’s words in lines 49-52 show his awareness and determination?

**Scene vi.**

1. What is the point of the short scene? What happens here?

**Scene vii.**

1. Does Macbeth show signs of bravery or is he just overconfident because of what the witches said?
2. What is the outcome o the hand-to-hand combagt between Macbeth and Young Siward?
3. Do you find it surprising that Macbeth defeats Young Siward so easily? Why does he seem to be clinging to the last hope of the witches prophecies (11-13)?

 **Scene viii.**

1. Why do you think Macbeth has been avoiding Macduff? Do Macbeth’s comments about being “too much charged with blood” show sorrow or fear? What is the significance of these in lines 13-16?
2. Reviewing lines 39-53, what doe Siward’s reaction to the death of his son reveal about the values of patriotism and honor at this time?
3. Recall the other times that “manhood” has been called into question. How does this instance compare with the others in the play? The time period?
4. At the beginning of the play, the Thane of Cawdor was commended for “dying well”: he confessed his treason and repented. How does that compare with Macbeth’s end here? Explain.
5. Who finally slays Macbeth
6. Summarize the Act, each scene at a time.
	1. Scene i.
	2. Scene ii.
	3. Scene iii.
	4. Scene iv.
	5. Scene v.
	6. Scene vi.
	7. Scene vii.
	8. Scene viii.